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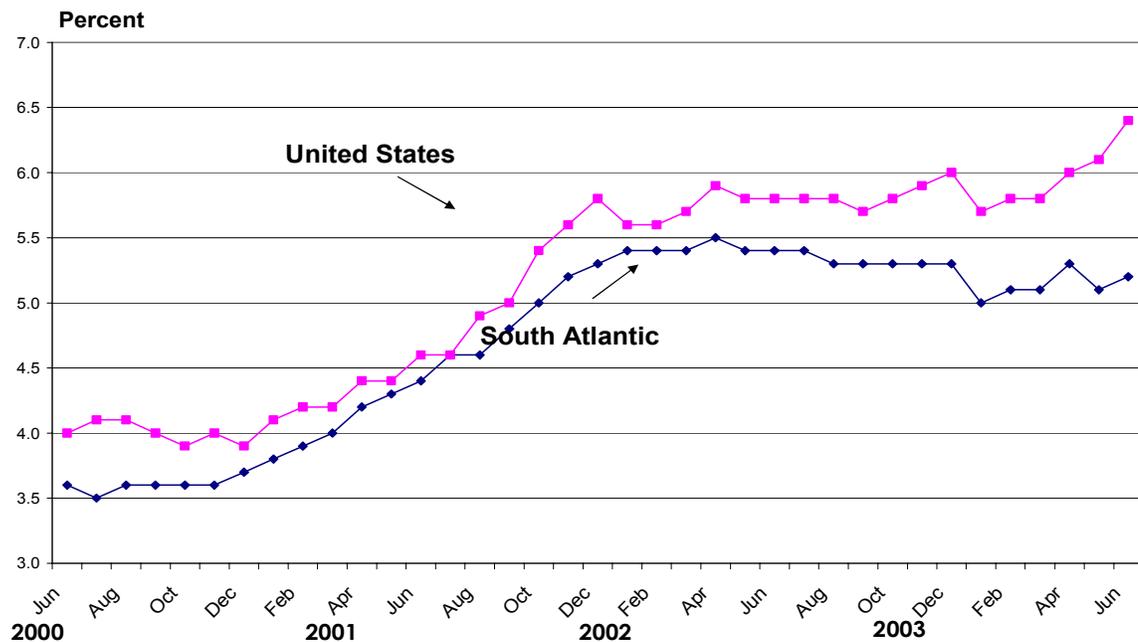
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## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, JUNE 2003

The unemployment rate in the South Atlantic division<sup>1</sup> was 5.2 percent in June, and has been in the 5.0 to 5.2 percent range in all but one month since the start of 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that the South Atlantic jobless rate has remained consistently below the national unemployment rate for more than 10 years, though the rates did converge once, in July 2001, four months after the start of the last recession. The gap between the division's and nation's rates widened over the first six months of this year, as the rate for the nation rose 0.4 percentage point to 6.4 percent, while the South Atlantic rate was virtually unchanged during this period. The 1.2-percentage point differential in rates in June is the largest between the South Atlantic division and the U.S. since March of 1987.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates for the United States and South Atlantic division, June 2000 to June 2003, seasonally adjusted



<sup>1</sup> The South Atlantic Census division consists of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

### **State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)**

Five of the South Atlantic states had unemployment rates more than 1.0 percentage point below the national average of 6.4 percent in June—Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia. Delaware and Virginia had the lowest rates in the division (and third lowest in the nation) at 3.8 percent. The four remaining jurisdictions—the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia—all had jobless rates close to the national average. Over the month, no state in the South Atlantic had a rate change as great as one-half percentage point. Nationally, the pattern was much the same with only three states (Mississippi, Alaska, and Louisiana) having relatively small rate increases of 0.5 to 0.7 percentage point, while no state had a decline of 0.5 percentage point or more. (See table 1.)

Unemployment rates in the South Atlantic were lower than those of a year earlier in six states, higher in South Carolina and the District of Columbia, and unchanged in West Virginia. Rate changes in either direction were small, with seven of nine jurisdictions reporting changes of less than one-half percentage point. Only South Carolina's rate, up 0.8 percentage point to 6.6 percent, and Delaware's, down 0.5 percentage point to 3.8 percent, had larger swings. Nationally, there was more movement over the year, with two states reporting unemployment rate gains greater than a full percentage point (Oklahoma and Oregon); seven others posted increases of 0.5 percentage point or more. In addition, six states recorded decreases of at least one-half percentage point. For the U.S., the rate increased 0.6 percentage point from June a year ago, while the rate for the South Atlantic division dropped 0.2 percentage point.

### **Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)**

Total nonfarm employment in the South Atlantic rose in five of the nine jurisdictions from May to June. North Carolina added 21,100 jobs in June to lead the South Atlantic as well as the nation. Virginia, up 8,700, had the next highest increase in the division and fourth largest nationwide. No state in the division, however, had a percentage increase in employment greater than 0.5 percent. Nationwide, 26 states posted employment gains, though most were very small; of these, only four (South Dakota, North Dakota, North Carolina and Nevada) had percentage increases of one-half percent or more. In fact, North Carolina's increase of 0.5 percent was third highest in the nation along with Nevada's. Within the division, the largest drop in jobs occurred in South Carolina, down 13,000 in June; this was also the second largest decrease in the nation after Indiana (-13,300). South Carolina's decline also translated into the largest over-the-month percentage decrease in employment nationwide at -0.7 percent; Delaware (-4,700 jobs) was second, joining Indiana with a rate decline of 0.5 percent. (See table 2.)

As is the case for the nation, nonfarm employment has yet to return to the levels existing at the start of the last recession in March 2001 in six of the South Atlantic states—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Unlike the U.S., however, which has continued to lose jobs over the last 27 months, most of the states in the South Atlantic have either stopped losing jobs or begun adding jobs, just not enough to recoup their losses. At one point, employment in North Carolina was down more than 120,000 since March 2001; still, over the last four months, the State's job count has started expanding again with the addition of almost 40,000 jobs. Employment in Georgia was down about 65,000 since the recession's onset with most of the losses occurring during the first year; since then the declines have abated. South Carolina's losses have totaled almost 60,000 over the last 27 months, with declines throughout 2001 as well as 2003. In fact, the loss of 13,000 jobs in June brought the State's employment count to its lowest level in the last five years. Virginia has lost about 16,000 jobs since the start of the last recession, largely in 2001; however, over the last few months, the State has added more than 30,000 to its count. In the other two states, Delaware and West Virginia, job declines were strongest early on, but tapered off considerably by mid-2002. Overall, employment is down 14,300 in Delaware and 6,400 in West Virginia since March 2001.

Of the three remaining jurisdictions in the South Atlantic, all have surpassed their employment level at the start of the 2001 recession, setting them apart from the majority of states in the division. After several months of losses late in 2001, employment in Florida has risen steadily, increasing by over 100,000 since the start of the last downturn. Florida, with a large number of retirees and an economy heavily dependent on tourism, had two sectors that were not impacted by the recession, as both the educational and health services industry and government have added over 55,000 jobs during the last 27 months. And, after incurring a small number of losses over the course of the last recession, two other industries, professional and business services and hospitality and leisure, have expanded by more than 40,000 and 30,000 jobs, respectively, since the start of 2002. Like other states, however, Florida had losses in manufacturing; trade, transportation, and public utilities; and the information industries that partially offset some of these gains. Maryland's job count, on the other hand, never went into a sustained decline, as employment held fairly steady throughout 2001 and 2002. Still, over the last several months, the State's job count has begun growing again with the addition of 30,000 jobs. Lastly, like the neighboring state of Maryland, the District of Columbia did not experience a recessionary decline in employment over the course of the downturn. Instead, the District added about 10,000 jobs since March 2001, though all of this gain was realized by early 2002.

This is the first regional employment release on the South Atlantic states using nonfarm payroll data [from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program] that has been converted from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS conversion involved major definitional changes to a number of industry series; consequently, SIC and NAICS data are not comparable and the SIC-based series are no longer being produced. Historical time series for all published data will have a NAICS history extending back to at least January 1990. For more information on the conversion to NAICS visit the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces> or call 202-691-6555.

The South Atlantic release will be issued approximately every three months. The months of March, June, September and December will be the focus of these releases.

### Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data for census divisions and states from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. Also presented are nonfarm payroll employment estimates by state and major industry from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The LAUS and CES programs are both Federal-State cooperative endeavors.

### Labor force and unemployment--from the LAUS program

**Definitions:** The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the survey reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who have a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who did not work at all (in the reference week), have actively looked for a job (sometime in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week), and are currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

**Method of estimation:** Effective January 1996, estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. This method utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES, and state unemployment insurance (UI) data. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request. Effective January 1998, estimates for census regions and divisions are obtained by summing the model-based estimates for the component states and then calculating the unemployment rate.

**Annual revisions:** Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually with January estimates. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau and any revisions in the other data sources. In addition, data for all states, the District of Columbia, and the two large substate areas noted are adjusted annually to equal the CPS annual averages, usually effective with January estimates. The regional and state data will not sum to national totals obtained from the CPS, since the monthly state estimates are not based directly on the CPS.

**Seasonal adjustment:** Seasonal adjustment of state (and Los Angeles-Long Beach and New York City) labor force levels are computed by aggregating independently seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment levels. Unemployment rates are then computed from these independently adjusted levels. Region and division levels are calculated as the sum of the levels of the component states. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are usually made at the beginning of each calendar year, usually coincident with January estimates.

### **Employment--from the CES program**

**Definitions:** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month, except for federal government employment, which represents the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation:** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios.

**Annual revisions:** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Seasonal adjustment:** Seasonally adjusted payroll employment totals for states are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series for major industry divisions. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made once a year, coincident with annual benchmark adjustments.

Caution on aggregating state data. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual state. BLS independently develops a national employment series; state estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each state series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual state level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-states" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. With respect to the LAUS program, unemployment rates are computed, in most instances, from unrounded data rather than from data that may be displayed in the tables; differences, however, are generally insignificant.

Labor force and unemployment estimates. Measures of sampling error, in the form of standard errors for state annual average estimates derived from the CPS, are available in the annual BLS bulletin, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. Measures of nonsampling error for CPS data are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in the BLS monthly periodical, Employment and Earnings.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are not available for state CES data, but the relatively large size of the samples maintained by the state agencies and the annual adjustment of employment estimates to more recent benchmark levels assure a high degree of accuracy. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available upon request.

### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in Employment and Earnings, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800), and from the BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490, August 1997.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for over 330 metropolitan areas are available in the news release, Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment. Estimates of labor force, employment, and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available from the BLS Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>). Employment data from the CES program are available at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>). Further information on these data as well as other Bureau programs is available on the MidAtlantic Information Office website (<http://www.bls.gov/ro3/home.htm>). For personal assistance, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office by e-mail ([BLInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov](mailto:BLInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov)). Information will be available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment for the United States, South Atlantic division and states, seasonally adjusted  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Civilian labor force						Unemployed								
	June 2002			June 2003 (p)			Number			Percent of labor force					
	June 2002	Mar 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003 (p)	June 2002	Mar 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003 (p)	June 2002	Mar 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003 (p)
<b>United States</b>	144,852	145,793	146,473	146,485	147,096	8,469	8,445	8,786	8,998	9,358	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
<b>South Atlantic</b>	26,668.8	26,878.2	26,943.0	26,923.4	26,870.4	1,427.4	1,381.5	1,414.6	1,380.6	1,405.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2
Delaware	422.6	419.3	420.4	422.0	419.2	18.2	17.3	17.9	15.7	15.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.8
District of Columbia	303.9	307.8	306.2	306.4	310.0	19.4	19.9	22.3	19.7	20.8	6.4	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.7
Florida	8,076.6	8,093.2	8,093.3	8,076.0	8,050.3	442.0	436.6	432.9	425.2	425.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Georgia	4,290.2	4,348.3	4,370.0	4,376.1	4,385.8	222.0	200.9	206.1	209.1	213.1	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Maryland	2,901.9	2,931.0	2,938.9	2,937.9	2,924.8	128.3	131.5	129.8	131.7	126.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
North Carolina	4,174.6	4,155.2	4,176.8	4,183.9	4,157.4	285.5	250.5	269.1	257.3	274.5	6.8	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.6
South Carolina	1,966.5	2,014.7	2,027.6	2,025.6	2,030.5	114.5	118.9	124.4	125.7	134.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6
Virginia	3,730.1	3,805.7	3,804.8	3,792.8	3,789.5	146.9	159.9	163.7	148.7	144.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8
West Virginia	802.5	803.0	805.0	802.7	802.9	50.5	45.9	48.3	47.4	50.7	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.3

(p) = preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls for the United States and states in the South Atlantic division by selected industry, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State and industry	June 2002	Mar 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003 (p)	Change from June 2002		Change from May 2003	
						June 2003		June 2003	
						Percent	Net	Percent	Net
<b>United States</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	130,383	130,084	130,062	129,992	129,962	-0.3	-421	0.0	-30
Construction	6,725	6,720	6,760	6,785	6,801	1.1	76	0.2	16
Manufacturing	15,334	14,874	14,795	14,751	14,695	-4.2	-639	-0.4	-56
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,530	25,338	25,321	25,292	25,260	-1.1	-270	-0.1	-32
Financial activities	7,830	7,930	7,956	7,972	7,981	1.9	151	0.1	9
Professional and business services	16,026	15,980	15,989	15,987	15,984	-0.3	-42	0.0	-3
Educational and health services	16,183	16,452	16,483	16,510	16,533	2.2	350	0.1	23
Leisure and hospitality	11,904	12,050	12,043	12,026	12,048	1.2	144	0.2	22
Government	21,492	21,547	21,526	21,488	21,489	0.0	-3	0.0	1
<b>Delaware</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	411.6	408.4	410.2	412.0	409.9	-0.4	1.7	-0.5	-2.1
Construction 2/	24.2	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	77.1	77.3	77.3	77.2	75.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4
Financial activities	38.4	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.5	-2.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.6
Professional and business services	67.7	67.7	68.2	68.3	68.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Educational and health services	48.6	49.3	49.4	49.5	49.9	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	38.1	37.8	37.0	36.5	37.8	-0.8	-0.3	3.6	1.3
Government	55.5	55.7	56.4	56.9	55.9	0.7	0.4	-1.8	-1.0
<b>Florida</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	7,200.1	7,249.0	7,281.7	7,286.7	7,289.3	1.2	89.2	0.0	2.6
Construction 2/	433.5	438.0	443.0	444.9	446.5	3.0	13.0	0.4	1.6
Manufacturing	407.3	393.7	393.3	392.4	389.7	-4.3	-17.6	-0.7	-2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,477.7	1,469.9	1,470.7	1,472.5	1,467.4	-0.7	-10.3	-0.3	-5.1
Financial activities	474.4	478.7	481.0	482.4	481.8	1.6	7.4	-0.1	-0.6
Professional and business services	1,219.7	1,235.1	1,246.1	1,246.1	1,247.7	2.3	28.0	0.1	1.6
Educational and health services	856.7	871.6	876.1	874.4	877.1	2.4	20.4	0.3	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	798.0	809.1	818.3	821.2	821.2	2.9	23.2	0.0	0.0
Government	1,042.2	1,065.9	1,066.0	1,068.5	1,072.1	2.9	29.9	0.3	3.6
<b>Georgia</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,903.1	3,910.7	3,902.0	3,916.2	3,917.6	0.4	14.5	0.0	1.4
Construction	197.6	203.6	205.2	210.2	209.8	6.2	12.2	-0.2	-0.4
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	838.0	840.1	830.9	834.3	832.7	-0.6	-5.3	-0.2	-1.6
Financial activities	212.0	214.6	214.1	214.1	212.9	0.4	0.9	-0.6	-1.2
Professional and business services	522.2	527.6	534.8	548.7	552.6	5.8	30.4	0.7	3.9
Educational and health services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leisure and hospitality	340.1	336.2	339.1	337.3	341.7	0.5	1.6	1.3	4.4
Government	622.7	630.1	629.2	626.1	625.3	0.4	2.6	-0.1	-0.8
<b>Maryland</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	2,477.1	2,473.5	2,488.3	2,495.1	2,500.2	0.9	23.1	0.2	5.1
Construction 2/	167.1	164.4	166.4	168.3	167.8	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.5
Manufacturing	157.6	154.7	154.2	153.8	153.3	-2.7	-4.3	-0.3	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	465.7	465.7	465.3	464.2	461.6	-0.9	-4.1	-0.6	-2.6
Financial activities	150.5	150.7	150.9	150.9	150.8	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and business services	361.1	362.2	367.8	367.3	367.6	1.8	6.5	0.1	0.3
Educational and health services	330.3	337.6	338.0	339.4	342.2	3.6	11.9	0.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	215.7	208.0	213.6	218.1	226.0	4.8	10.3	3.6	7.9
Government	460.6	461.4	462.7	463.5	460.9	0.1	0.3	-0.6	-2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls for the United States and states in the South Atlantic division by selected industry, seasonally adjusted (continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

State and industry	June 2002	Mar 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003 (p)	Change from June 2002 to June 2003		Change from May 2003 to June 2003	
						Percent	Net	Percent	Net
<b>North Carolina</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,831.8	3,836.6	3,840.9	3,844.3	3,865.4	0.9	33.6	0.5	21.1
Construction	218.0	212.6	211.6	215.0	216.9	-0.5	-1.1	0.9	1.9
Manufacturing	641.6	620.2	619.5	616.4	612.1	-4.6	-29.5	-0.7	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	722.4	723.6	723.6	725.2	723.4	0.1	1.0	-0.2	-1.8
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	416.0	420.3	419.9	425.2	423.5	1.8	7.5	-0.4	-1.7
Educational and health services	414.8	420.1	423.6	427.1	430.6	3.8	15.8	0.8	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	331.0	328.1	326.0	324.6	321.1	-3.0	-9.9	-1.1	-3.5
Government	628.3	657.9	661.6	664.2	680.9	8.4	52.6	2.5	16.7
<b>South Carolina</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	1,807.5	1,796.3	1,795.9	1,792.1	1,779.1	-1.6	-28.4	-0.7	-13.0
Construction	112.4	107.7	107.2	108.0	108.5	-3.5	-3.9	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	349.4	346.8	344.6	345.6	346.0	-1.0	-3.4	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	90.0	90.4	91.2	90.9	90.1	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.8
Professional and business services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Educational and health services	172.5	176.6	177.1	176.8	175.0	1.4	2.5	-1.0	-1.8
Leisure and hospitality	188.1	183.9	180.5	181.0	178.3	-5.2	-9.8	-1.5	-2.7
Government	322.7	334.3	335.0	334.1	324.9	0.7	2.2	-2.8	-9.2
<b>Virginia</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,495.1	3,483.8	3,493.4	3,507.3	3,516.0	0.6	20.9	0.2	8.7
Construction	213.7	204.4	204.7	211.1	209.8	-1.8	-3.9	-0.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	321.2	312.7	310.0	309.6	309.7	-3.6	-11.5	0.0	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	637.6	635.1	638.9	635.5	635.9	-0.3	-1.7	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	181.8	182.1	182.7	183.3	183.4	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services	546.2	544.7	545.5	552.3	552.0	1.1	5.8	-0.1	-0.3
Educational and health services	361.0	367.1	369.1	368.9	371.7	3.0	10.7	0.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	303.4	311.6	314.9	315.4	316.0	4.2	12.6	0.2	0.6
Government	635.7	636.6	639.5	640.8	646.5	1.7	10.8	0.9	5.7
<b>West Virginia</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	731.9	731.8	731.1	732.1	731.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Construction	33.7	34.3	32.8	32.7	33.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0
Manufacturing	68.7	66.3	66.5	66.0	66.0	-3.9	-2.7	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	137.1	136.3	136.0	135.9	135.5	-1.2	-1.6	-0.3	-0.4
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	56.6	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.7	5.5	3.1	0.5	0.3
Educational and health services	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.5	107.9	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	63.8	63.7	63.3	64.2	64.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
Government	142.4	142.0	143.2	142.4	140.5	-1.3	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9
<b>District of Columbia</b>									
Total nonfarm 1/	663.8	667.7	668.0	661.3	659.0	-0.7	-4.8	-0.3	-2.3
Construction 2/	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	-1.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	140.1	140.0	141.5	141.2	140.6	0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.6
Educational and health services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leisure and hospitality	47.9	49.1	49.7	48.5	48.4	1.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Government	231.6	233.0	231.4	230.5	229.4	-0.9	-2.2	-0.5	-1.1

1/ Includes natural resources and mining, information, and other services, except public administration, not shown separately.

2/ Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.

3/ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

(p) = preliminary.